

crowded ribs narrower than their intervals; ribs slightly bent forward at the suture, 32 to 36 on the penultimate whorl in average specimens. Whorls about 10, very slightly convex, the last ascending in front. Aperture vertical, slightly flesh-tinted inside; peristome white, thick, well reflexed, terminations slightly approaching; parietal callus heavy, appressed. Parietal tooth narrow and very short, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, axial fold moderate.

Smallest, length  $19\frac{1}{2}$ , diam.  $10\frac{1}{4}$ , aperture  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$  mm., whorls 9, ribs 33.

Largest, length  $27\frac{3}{4}$ , diam. 13, aperture  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$  mm., whorls 10, ribs 37.

Average length  $24\frac{1}{2}$ , diam. 12, aperture  $10 \times 9$  mm., whorls 10, ribs 36.

There is considerable variation in the number of ribs, as a specimen  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. has 38, one  $22 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  has 42, and one  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  has only 31.

Plate IV, figs. 9, 10. Over 200 shells have been examined.

Southern end of North Bimini Cay, Bahamas, May, 1912.

These shells were collected on the extreme southern end of the Cay on young sisal plants. From 15 to 30 shells could be gathered from a single plant. An occasional specimen was picked up under or on the "sea-grapes," but it appears to be confined to the southern point of the island, as further up only an occasional dead "crab-shell" was found. About three-quarters of these shells are cleaned perfectly, and these are considerably lighter than the ones in which part of the animal remains. By accident only two young examples were saved, and these show no sign of internal teeth. In collecting we noticed that a number of the adult shells had the lower part of the lip bitten off, as if some rodent had attacked them at that point.

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NEW SPECIES OF CLAUSILIA AND PARTULA FROM THE COLLECTION  
OF MR. J. S. EMERSON.

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BY H. A. PILSBRY.

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When looking over the fine series of Hawaiian shells in the collection of Mr. Emerson in Honolulu, I had opportunity to note the presence of many shells foreign to the islands. Among them there is a good series of land shells collected by him in Europe, and many

interesting South Sea shells from places visited by the well-known "Morning Star," and from other sources.

Unfortunately the limitation of my time allowed only brief glances at a few drawers of this rich material. The following species were among a few shells which Mr. Emerson put aside for me to take home for determination.

*CLAUSILIA EMERSONIANA* n. sp. Pl. IV, figs. 1 to 5.

The shell is slenderly fusiform, opaque, vinaceous buff with paler ribs, upper half tapering slowly to an obtuse apex. Whorls about 10, the first 2 corneous, very convex, delicately striate, the tip glossy; riblets then begin, at first rather well spaced on the convex whorls. In the middle of the fifth whorl they become closer, and from there to the last whorl they are close, straight and strong, and the whorls are only slightly convex. The last whorl, in dorsal view, is decidedly narrower, straight-sided, the base convex, indistinctly angular at junction of lateral and basal surfaces. The back of the last whorl has few, widely separated ribs, alternating with short ones below the suture. Last whorl solute, shortly free. Aperture quadrate-rounded, the peristome continuous, free, white, broadly expanded and reflected. Superior lamella low, not attaining the margin, widely separated from the spiral lamella; inferior lamella low, obliquely ascending, sigmoid, penetrating slightly deeper than the spiral lamella, to the middle of the ventral face. Subcolumellar lamella not visible in the aperture. Principal plica strong, conspicuous in the aperture, penetrating to a lateral position, approaching close to the spiral lamella deep within. Lunella lateral, straight, oblique, somewhat protractive, at the upper end terminating in an ill-defined upper palatal nodule which is united by a callus with the principal plica; lower end of the lunella running into an oblique lower palatal plica.

Length 17.5, diam. in the middle 3.5 mm.;  $10\frac{1}{3}$  whorls.

Length 15.25, diam. in the middle 3.4 mm.;  $9\frac{1}{2}$  whorls.

The clausilium is narrow, parallel-sided, arcuate and twisted, in transverse section v-shaped, much thickened along the longitudinal convexity and at the distal end, which is obtusely rounded; gradually tapering into the filament above. Pl. IV, figs. 1, 2.

Malta. Cotypes No. 108775 A. N. S. P. and in Mr. Emerson's collection.

This species differs conspicuously from *C. imitatrix* Bttg.<sup>1</sup> by its much more slender contour and the sculpture of the last whorl, besides various other details. *C. melitensis* Gatto, differs in sculpture, shape and position of the lunella, etc.

*C. imitatrix* was placed by Dr. Boettger in the sub-genus *Papillifera*, noting that it is transitional to *Albinaria*. Westerlund in his latest monograph places *imitatrix* and *melitensis* in a new section, *Imitatrix*, of *Albinaria*. The systematic position of *C. imitatrix* is therefore somewhat uncertain, and as that species seems the most closely related one to *C. emersoniana*, I assign the latter to the sub-genus *Papillifera* with some doubt. However, from the shape and curvature of the clausilium, I do not think it can be an *Albinaria*. In sculpture and texture, the shells are much like *Siciliaria*.

PARTULA EMERSONI n. sp. Pl. IV, fig. 11.

The shell is rather narrowly, half-covered umbilicate, *elongate*, rather thin, Isabella color or of a slightly more olive shade, having an extremely faint brown band below the periphery and a distinct but narrow whitish border below the suture. Surface very glossy; earlier whorls distinctly engraved spirally, but on the penultimate whorl only the upper half is so engraved; *last whorl not spirally striate, but distinctly and rather coarsely malleate*. Outlines of the spire slightly convex, the summit obtuse. Whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , moderately convex, the last somewhat flattened above the periphery, very convex beneath. Suture moderately impressed, an inconspicuous cord immediately above and partly covered by it in the intermediate whorls. Aperture long ovate; peristome nearly white, well expanded and reflected, slightly thickened within.

Length 19.1, diam. 9.2, length of aperture with peristome 9.5 mm.

The locality of this species is unfortunately not certain. It was collected on one of the voyages of the "Morning Star," and is labeled "Ponape."? As it is of Melanesian type, and unlike the known Caroline Island *Partulas*, this locality seems doubtful. The species clearly belongs to the subgenus *Melanesica*, but is quite distinct from all known species by the conspicuous malleation and absence of engraved spiral lines on the last whorl. Few other species are so long and narrow as this. It is named in honor of Mr. J. S. Emerson, of Honolulu.

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<sup>1</sup>Jahrbücher d. d. Malak. Ges. VI, p. 120, pl. 3, f. 13. Kobelt, Iconographie, n. F. VI, p. 31, no. 1005.